

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

steamship Venetia, from South American ports, and the Spanish mail steamship Buenos Ayres, from Central and South American ports.

The general sanitary condition of this port is good, and no quaran-

tinable diseases have been reported.

The reports from the subports show the following transactions:

Mayaguez, 4 vessels inspected and 9 bills of health issued; Arecibo, no vessels inspected and 3 bills of health issued; Humacao, 2 vessels inspected and no bills of health issued; Aguadilla, no vessels inspected and 6 bills of health issued; Arroyo, no vessels inspected and 2 bills of health issued; Fajardo, 5 vessels inspected and 2 bills of health

The monthly reports, vital statistics, received from these ports show

the following:

Mayaguez.—One hundred and five deaths, of which 18 were due to uncinariasis, 6 to anemia, 2 to grippe, 7 to acute bronchitis, 2 to pneumonia, 1 to enteric fever, and 23 to tuberculosis.

Arecibo. — Seventy-nine deaths, 11 due to uncinariasis, 16 to anemia,

7 to bronchitis; 9 to tuberculosis; 1 to pneumonia, and 1 to paludismo. Humacao.—Fifty-eight deaths; 13 due to anæmia, 1 to bronchitis, 1 to broncho-pneumonia, 1 to pernicious malaria, and 4 to tuberculosis.

Aquadilla.—Forty-seven deaths: 6 due to uncinariasis, 6 to infantile tetanus, 3 to paludal fever, 2 to tuberculosis, 2 to broncho-pueumonia, and 1 to dysentery.

Fajardo.—Forty-eight deaths; 6 due to tuberculosis, 2 to pneu-

monia, 7 to broncho-pneumonia, and 2 to paludal anæmia.

Arroyo.—Ten deaths; 3 due to paludism and 1 to uncinariasis.

There were no quarantinable diseases reported from the subports during the month of September, 1905. The usual mortality report of San Juan for the month follows:

Vital statistics of San Juan, Porto Rico, for the month of September, 1905.

Number of deaths	88	Causes of deaths—Continued.	
Causes of deaths:		Pernicious fever	. 1
Tuberculosis	13		
Grippe	1	Disease of heart	. 9
Gastro-enteritis		All other causes	. 43
Enteritis	8		
Broncho-pneumonia	4	Total deaths from all causes	. 88
Rickets			

WEST INDIES.

Report from Castries, St. Lucia Island—Bills of health issued— Sanitary conditions good.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Fricks reports, October 21, as follows: Week ended October 21, 1905: Bills of health issued, 3; vessels fumigated, none.

The sanitary condition of the port continues good.

ZANZIBAR.

Report from Zanzibar—Plaque.

The following report dated October 7, 1905, concerning plague in Zanzibar, was received from Consul McMaster, Zanzibar: